



THE LIMBIC SYSTEM (Emotional Command Center)



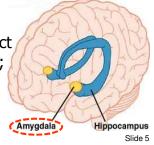
- Deep within the brain's emotional command center there is a tiny structure called the <u>AMYGDALA</u>;
- AMYGDALA scans all environmental and bodily sensations for signs of potential threats and danger to the organism;
- Triggering feelings of discomfort, frustration, anxiety, anger, fear, panic – "fight, flight, or freeze" reaction to protect organism from harm;

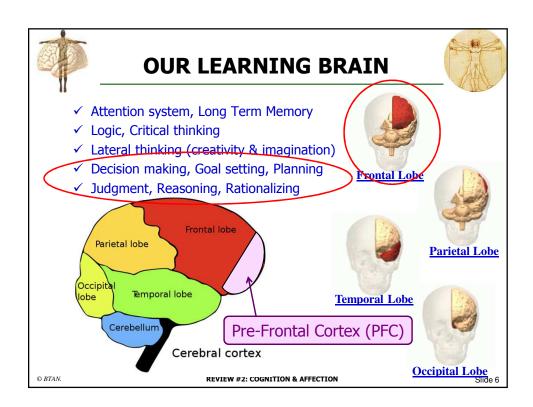
Paradoxical Roles of the Amygdala:

- Serves as the "Body Guard" to protect the organism from threats and danger;
- "Terrorist" if unnecessarily aroused, leading to stress and discomfort.

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MIND AS AN ACTIVITY



THREE PARTS OF MENTAL EXPERIENCES:

- Viññāna : <u>Process of Perception</u> ("perception")
 > aware of what was perceive through the sense organs;
- Mano : <u>Cognitive Process</u> ("cognition & conception")
 - categorized interpretation of perception giving meaning (nāma) to what was perceived (rūpa);
- Citta: <u>Affective Process</u> ("mood / temperament")
 - <u>emotional reaction</u> (*tanhā*) to emotional excitement giving rise to <u>mood</u> and <u>temperament</u> (emotional state of mind);
 - personalizing the experience (upādāna) leading to the notion of a <u>self-centered</u> existence (bhāva).

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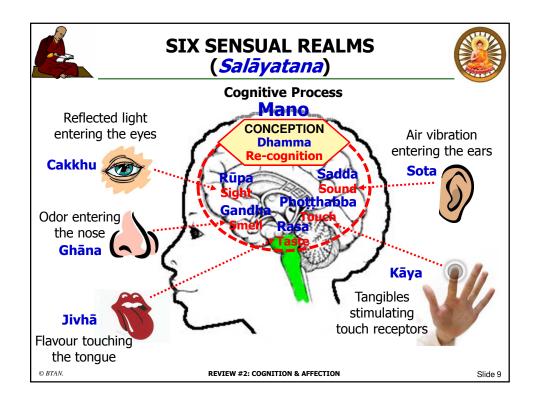
VIÑÑĀNA - PERCEPTION

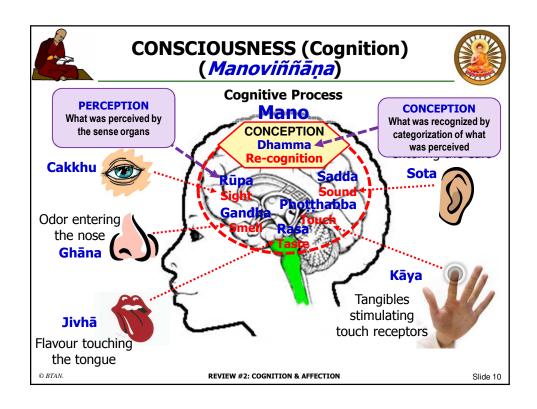


- We donot have a thing called the "mind"
- We only have a thing called the "body"
- The Buddha used 3 words to refer to what is called the "mind" - Citta, Mano, Viññāna
- These are 3 activities of the body
- VIÑÑĀNA is the reaction of the senses to stimulations from the environment
- VINNANA is incorrectly translated as "CONSCIOUSNESS"
- It is really "PERCEPTION"

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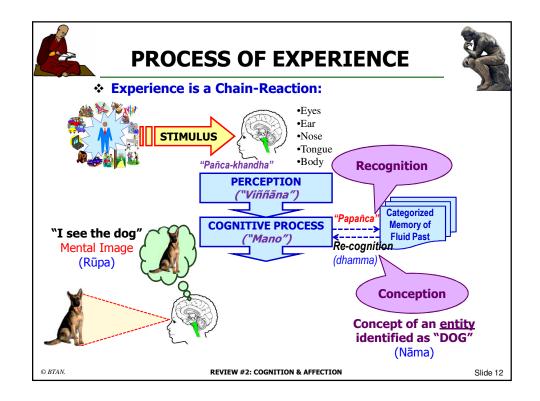
MANO – COGNITION



- Each sense organ produces different sensory information (sense perception);
- MANO collects all the different sense perception and <u>puts it all together</u> (cognition);
- MANO compares the sense perception (rūpa) with categorized memory of past experience (papañca), and gives a meaning, or identity (nāma) to what was perceived (conception);
- MANO is not another person ("self") there, it is the <u>activity of the brain & body</u>.

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PAPAÑCA



- MANO compares the <u>sense perception</u> (*rūpa*) with <u>categorized memory</u> of past experiences (*papañca*) and gives a <u>meaning</u>, or <u>identity</u> (*nāma*) to what was perceived.
- This <u>identification</u> (re-cognition, interpretation, conception) of what was perceived represents our <u>experience</u> (<u>dhamma</u>) of seeing the object.

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MIND AS AN ACTIVITY

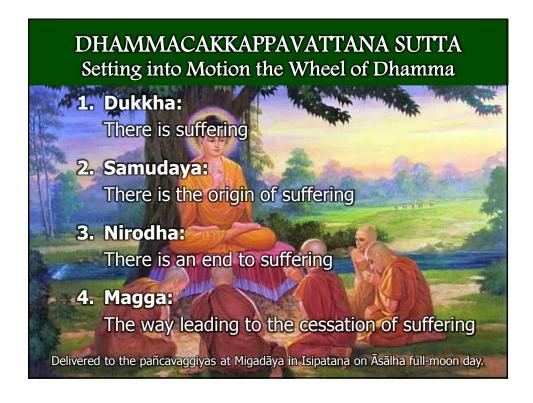


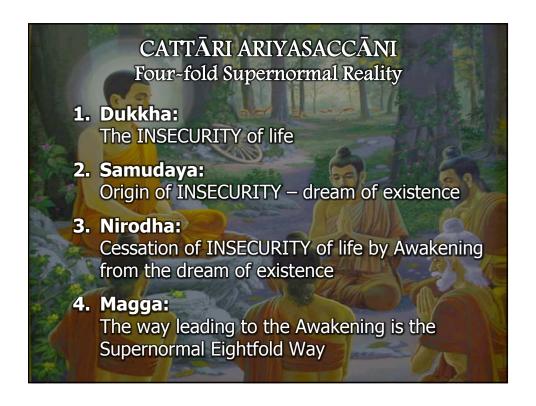
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THE FIRST NOBLE TRUTH

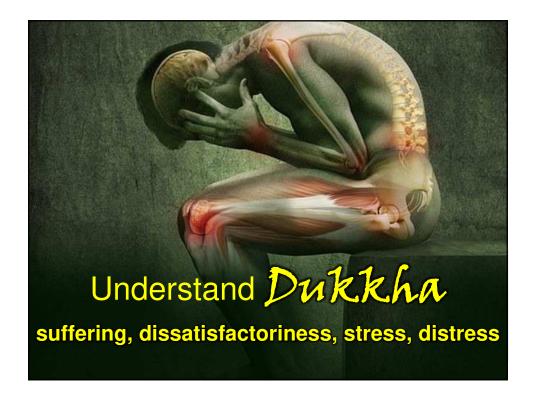


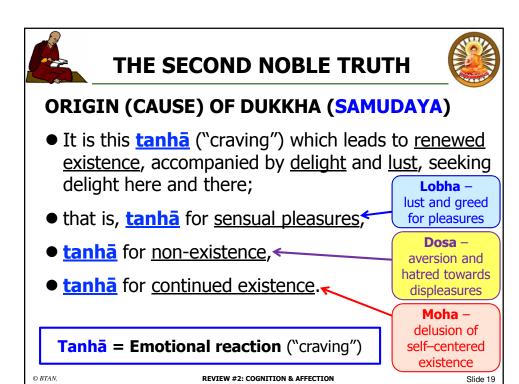
THERE IS SUFFERING (DUKKHA)

- This is the noble truth of suffering: (1) birth is suffering, (2) aging is suffering, (3) illness is suffering, (4) death is suffering;
- (5) <u>separation</u> from what is **pleasing** is suffering;
- (6) <u>union</u> with what is **displeasing** is suffering;
- (7) not to get what one wants is suffering;
- in brief, (8) the **five aggregates subject to clinging** (*pañcupādānakkhandhā*) is suffering.

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The 3 Evil Roots (Akusala-Mūla)

Emotional reactions (tanha) are of three types:



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- Kāma-tanhā tanhā for <u>sensual pleasures</u>:
 Lobha: Lust & greed for pleasurable experiences;
- Vibhava-tanhā tanhā for <u>non-existence</u>:
 Dosa: Aversion & hatred towards displeasures;
- Bhava-tanhā tanhā for <u>continued existence</u>:
 Moha: Delusion of self-centered existence.

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CITTA DOMINATES



- ☐ Mano is doing what the Citta wants
- ☐ Citta is dominating the mind
- ☐ Mano is just catering to the Citta
- ☐ We are all spellbound by Citta
- ☐ The solution is to learn how to gain control over the Citta

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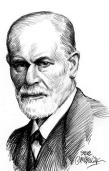


Sigmund Freud



MODEL OF THE PSYCHE ("mental self"):

- ID Citta
 - Unorganized (unconscious), Driven by Instincts, Present since birth;
- EGO Mano
 - Conscious & organized, seeks to please ID's unconscious commands, mediates and rationalizes between ID and reality;
- SUPER-EGO_{Hiri}-Ottappa
 - ➤ Internalized system of rules and guidance, belief system, conscience, narcissistic (self-centered) gratification.



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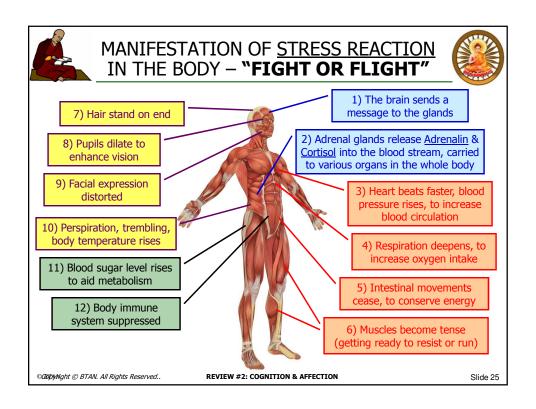
MODERN PSYCHOLOGY

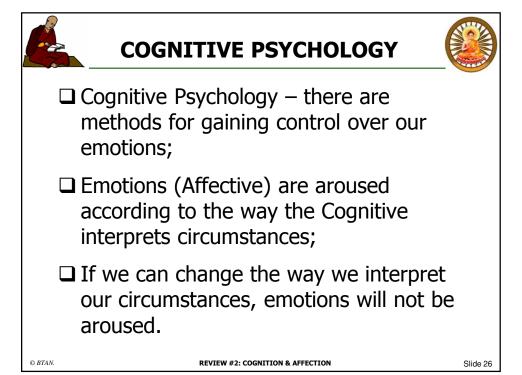


- ➤ Thinking part is normally conscious, and the emotional part is normally unconscious
- > Even the thinking part is mostly unconscious
- ➤ Analogy of Iceberg greater part submerged (unconscious), small part on top (conscious)
- ➤ Greater part of our mind is unconscious, only a small part is conscious
- > Emotions are things that come from the body
- Body contains all the organs necessary for emotions to arise

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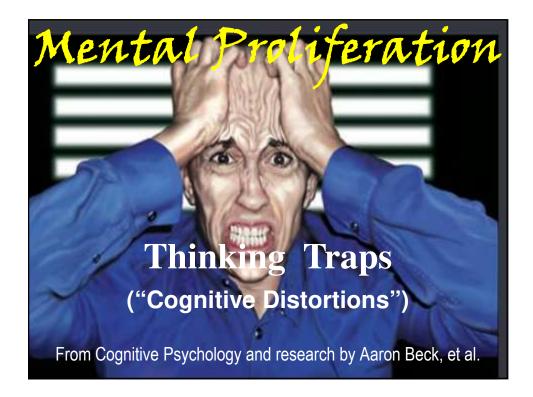
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)



- Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is a psychosocial intervention that aims to improve mental health.
- CBT focuses on:
 - ➤ Challenging and changing unhelpful **cognitive distortions** (e.g. thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes) and behaviors;
 - >Improving emotional regulation;
 - > Development of personal coping strategies that target solving current problems.

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COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS #1 - #6



Category	Description	
1) Mind Reading / Jumping to conclusion	Imagining what others are thinking about you or your circumstances without clarifying	
2) Fortune Telling	Predicting the future adversely	
3) Labeling/Generalization	Making sweeping assumptions or statements or over-generalization of trivial conditions	
4) Discounting Positives	Minimizing or ignoring all positive aspects, leaving inadequacy and hopelessness	
5) Negative Filtering	Focusing and amplifying only negative aspects excluding any positive opportunities	
6) Black or White / Dichotomous Thinking	Extremist view of all or nothing, no grey areas or compromise, "always" or "never"	
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COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS #7 - #12



Category	Description	
7) Perfectionist/"Should"	Expecting things to be ideal or perfect	
8) Righteousness	Prioritizing truth, ethics and moral standards over human considerations	
9) Magnification / Catastrophizing	Over-emphasis on specific details, blown out of proportion, worrying too much	
10) Minimization	Overlooking / shrinking important issues or necessary considerations	
11) Unfair Comparison	Negatively comparing with others successes	
12) What If?	Over-intellectualizing or over-extended imagination of snowball effects	
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COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS #13 - #17



Category	Description	
13) Blame Game / Finger Pointing	Finding faults in others or blaming others, fallacy of external control	
14) Shame / Guilt / Personalizing failure	Finding faults in oneself or blaming oneself, fallacy of internal control	
15) Emotional Reasoning	Letting feelings alone guide your viewpoint or conclusions	
16) Fallacy of Fairness	Believing things have to be fair or equal, justifying one's own actions/responses	
17) Fallacy of Heaven's Reward	Expecting divine reward for one's sacrifices, selflessness, or endurance of suffering	
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COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS #18 - #21



Category	Description
18) Fallacy of Change	Expecting other people or circumstances to change to suit our needs or beliefs
19) Self-Centeredness / Personalization	"I", "me", "mine" syndrome – everything is directed at me, all because of or about me
20) Believing is seeing	Rejecting evidence that contradicts one's beliefs, superstitions, or expectations
21) Past Orientation	Letting past experiences dictate all decisions, expecting the past determines the future ("living in the past")

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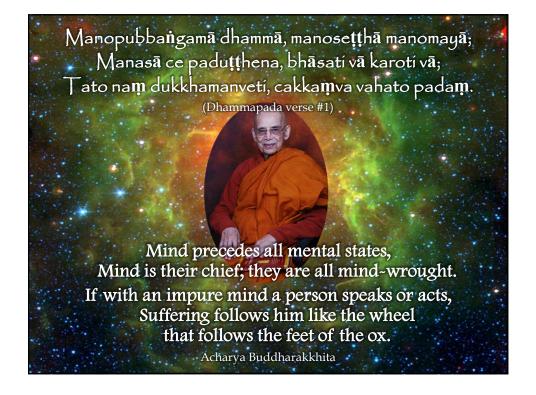
ELIMINATING EMOTIONS

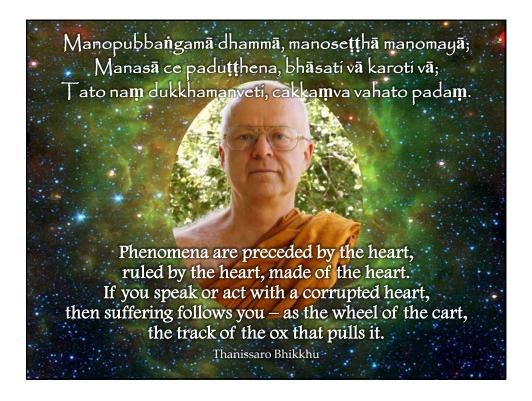


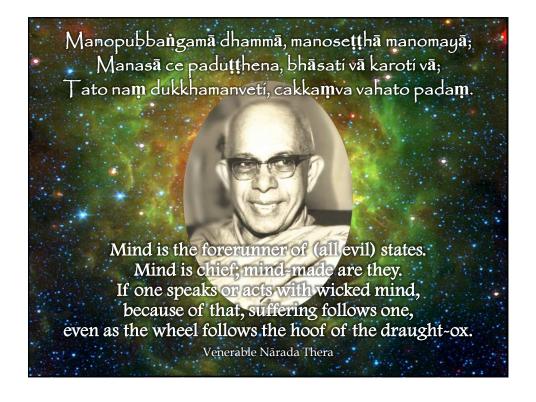
- > Dahammapada verse 1 wrongly translated
- ➤ Mano (cognitive) comes before Citta (affective)
- By changing the Cognitive that the Affective can be controlled
- Satta Bojjhanga (Seven Steps to Awakening) when cultivated and developed will completely eliminate all emotions
- ➤ The Buddha completely eradicated all Lobha, Dosa, Moha with the Satta Bojjhanga
- ➤ Based on Verse 1 of Dhammapada

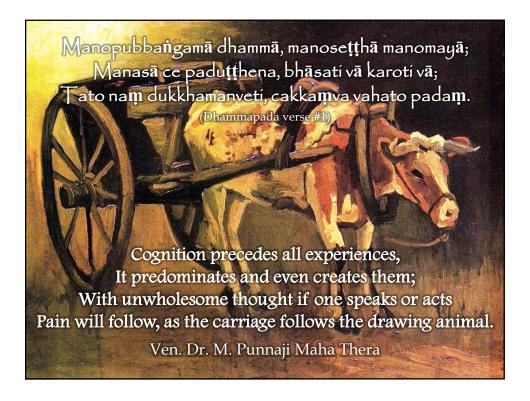
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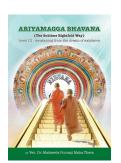


SATTA BOJJHANGĀ



Seven Steps To Awakening:

- 1. Systematic Introspection (*Satipatthāna*)
- 2. Investigation of the Cognition (*Dhammavicaya*)
- 3. Cognitive Strength over the Affective (Viriya)
- 4. Cognitive Satisfaction (*Pīti*)
- 5. Physical Relaxation (*Passaddhi*)
- 6. Affective Equilibrium (Samādhi)
- 7. Cognitive Apperception (*Upekkhā*).



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